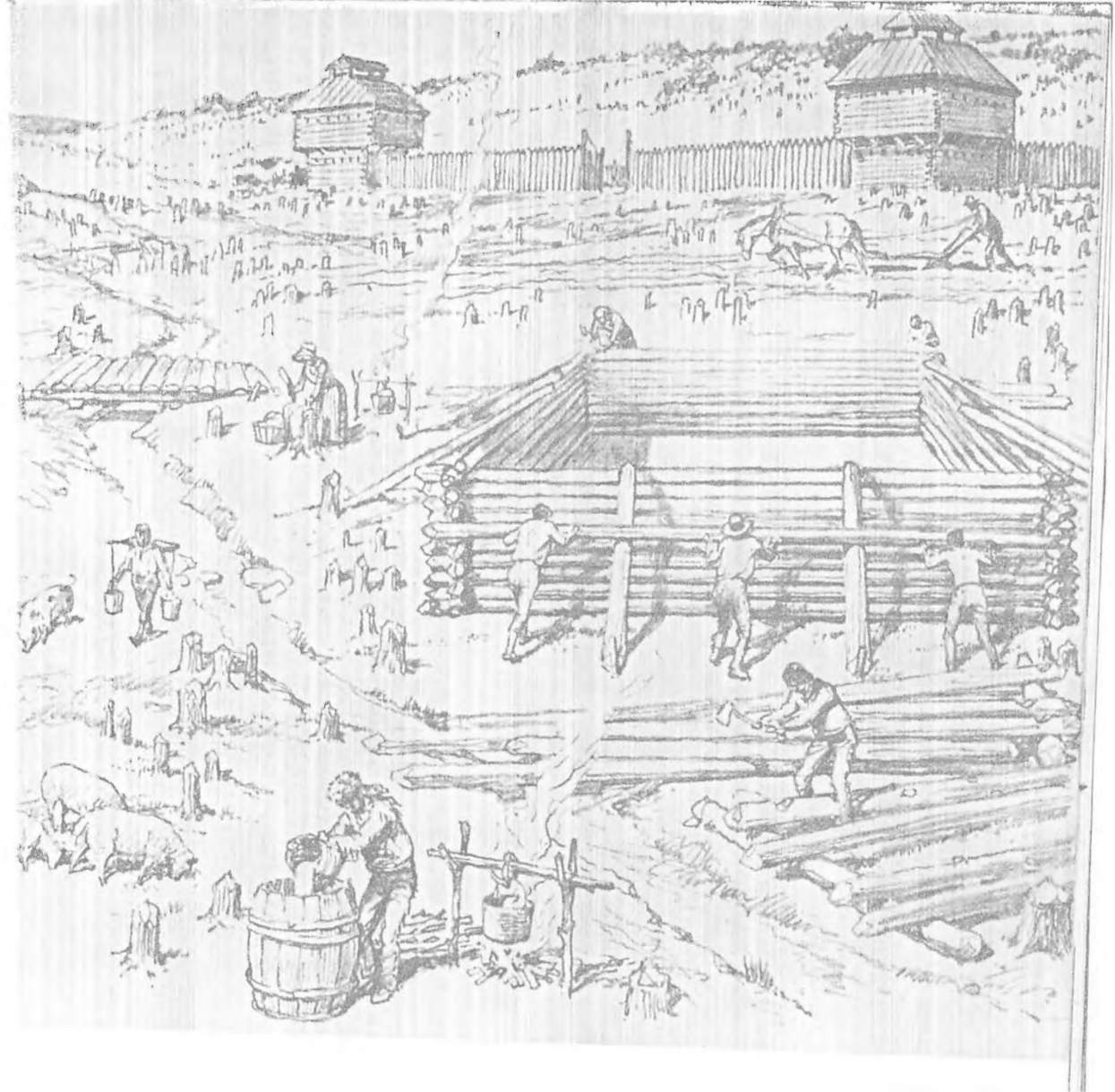
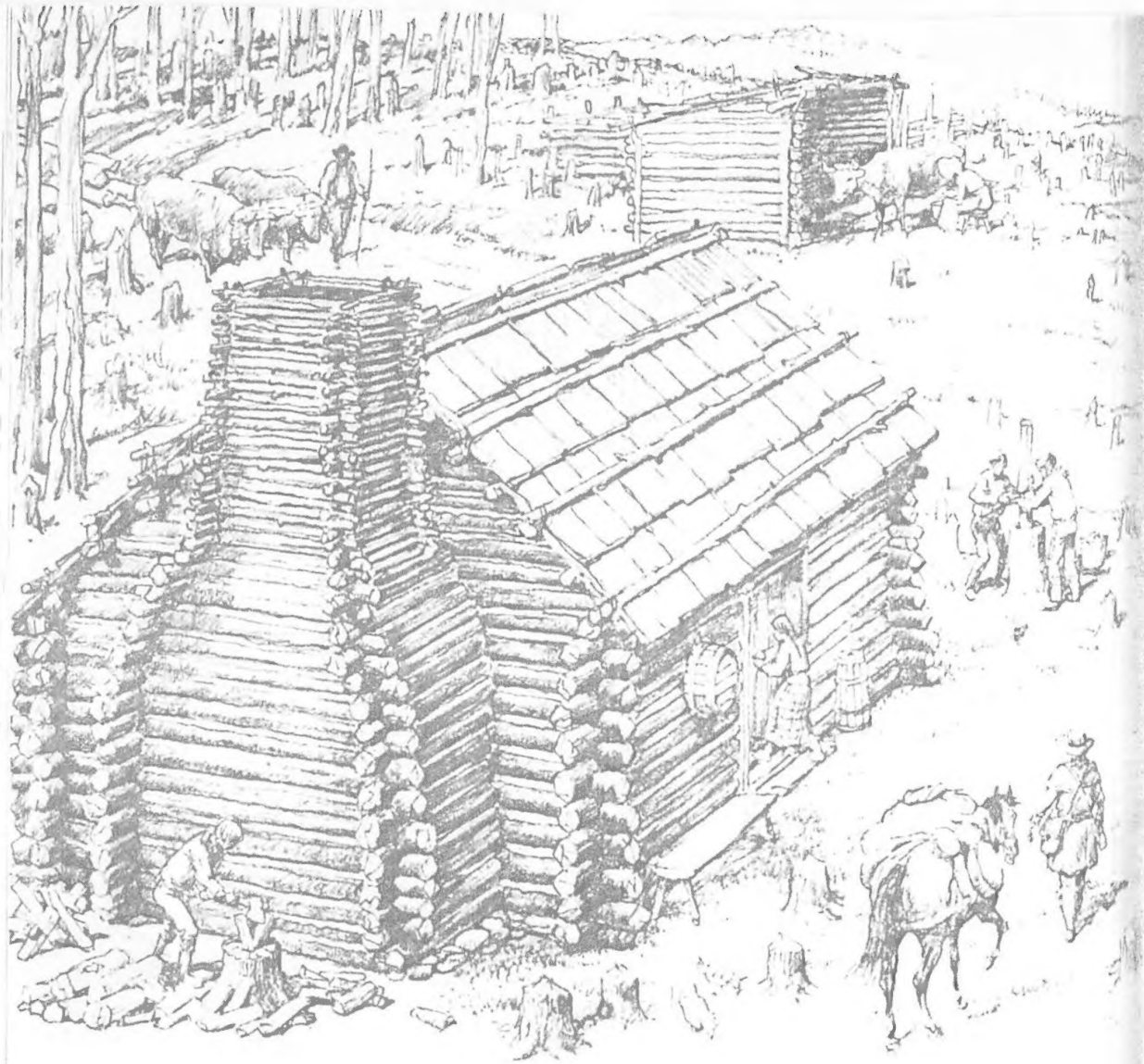


Pioneers in Provo

A Half-Camp had to be built by each new family at a pioneer settlement. There was no time to build a cabin until the family's homesite had been cleared and seeds planted for the first crop.

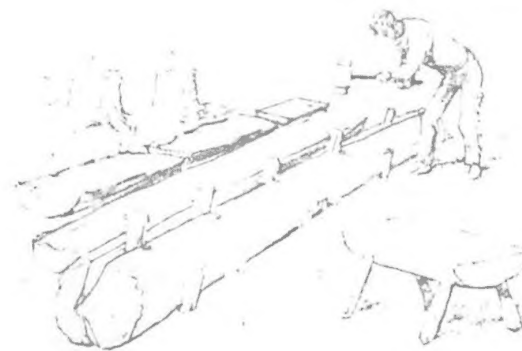
WHEELER BOOK illustration by Lorenz J. Bjorklund





LIFE ON THE FRONTIER

In a typical settlement, men, women, and children worked at farm and household tasks from dawn to dusk. The boys at a corner of the cabin are grinding corn. Near the stream, a woman washes clothes, and a man makes soap. Not far from the stockade, upper right, men are building a schoolhouse.

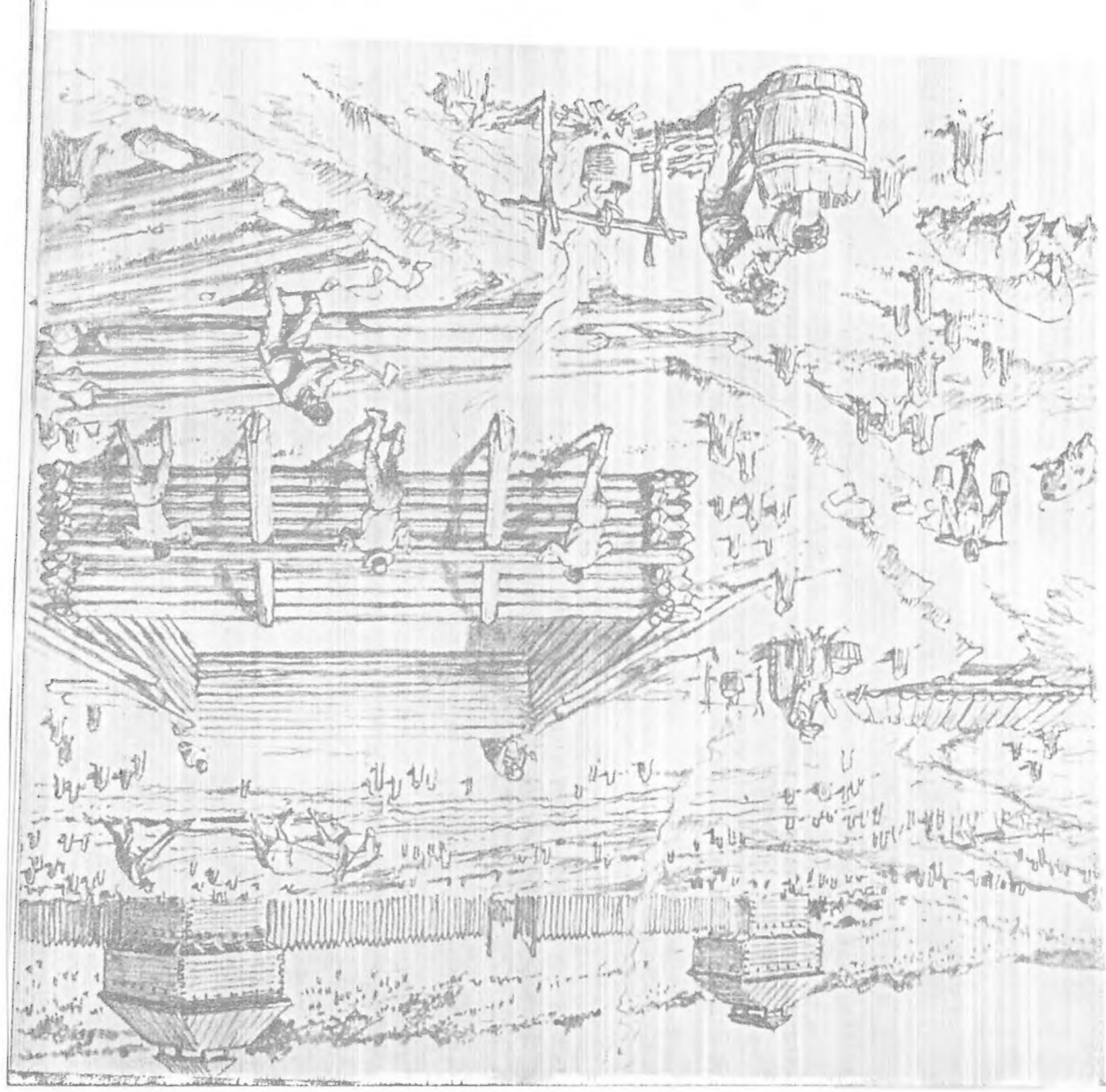


Splitting Logs with a mallet and several wedges, a frontiersman made thick slabs called puncheons. He used the puncheons for his cabin floor, or to build tables, benches, or stools.



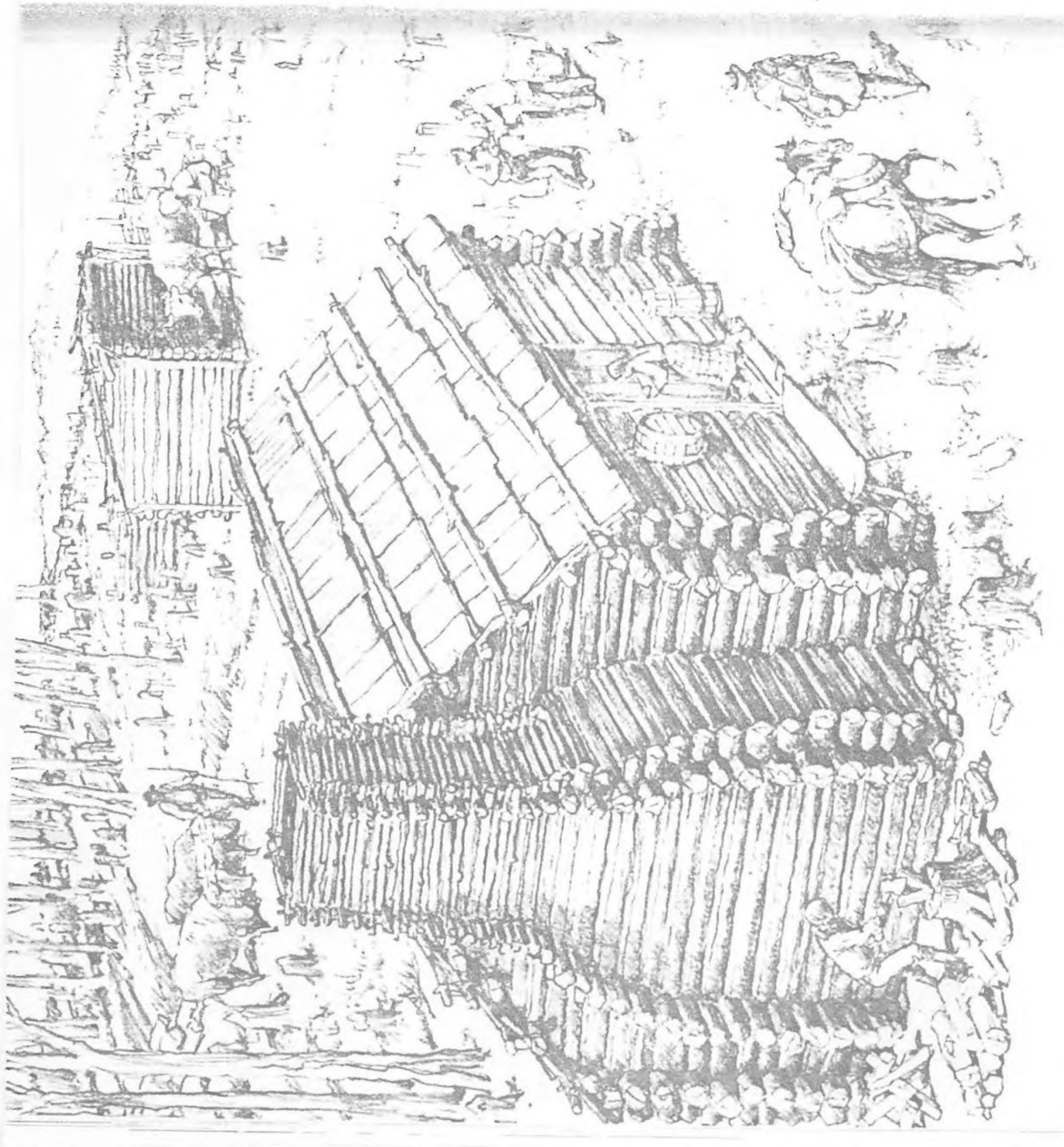
Grinding Corn was often the job of pioneer boys. One type of mill consisted of two stones. When the top stone was turned, corn poured between the stones was ground into a coarse meal.

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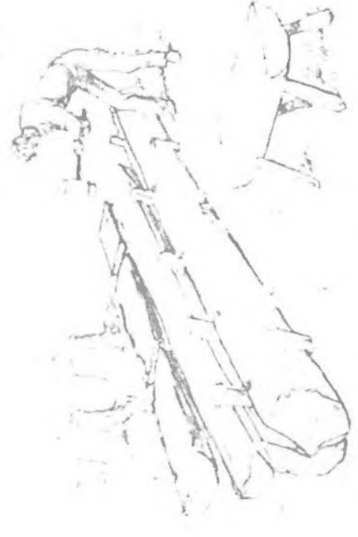
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Wooded work illustration by Thomas F. Spalding



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Education Has Always Been Important Activity in Provo Ever Since the Days of Log School Houses in Fifties City Is Proud of Its Modern School System

History reveals that citizens of Provo and Utah county have since the beginning pushed forward in education.

One of the first prominent schools in Provo was the "Seminary," built about 1855 on the present site of the Third ward chapel. It was a two-story adobe and was used for various community purposes aside from school.

First teacher in the new building was George W. Bean, according to Jensen's History of Provo. Among those who followed him were Charles D. Evans, Moses Mecham, C. W. Wandell, David John, and Frank Jones.

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According to the ordinance there were to be five trustees elected biennially. They were to have power to examine teachers and adjudge their qualification, to levy an annual tax of not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent for providing school rooms and keeping them in repair, and to decide on text books. They were required to visit schools at least once each quarter. The plan did not prove satisfactory to the people, and in August, 1869, the city council again divided the city into districts, corresponding in number and boundary lines with the several bishops' wards. There were to be three trustees for each district.

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"William S. Rawlings, who became superintendent in 1893, brought greater system into the schools. Each grade was divided into "A" and "B" sections, permitting the placing of pupils in classes more closely adjusted to their ability. Through proper stimulation the number of pupils "graduating" from the eighth grade was greatly increased. During the last year of his administration the Central school was built.

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"Superintendent H. Aldous Dixon kept alive the progressive spirit of the schools. In

1920 the high school turned out the first graduating class."

Superintendents H. Claude Lewis, Charles A. Smith, H. A. Dixon and Dr. J. C. Moffitt have followed in that order as superintendents, much progress being made under each. The number of graduates increases each year. School athletics, debating and other activities have been encouraged and have been a means of developing greater school patriotism. Construction of two new schools, the Joaquin to replace the old Parker, and the Timpanogos, have marked the progress of the past few years.

At various times denominational schools have been organized and conducted in Provo. Earliest of these, except the Brigham Young Academy, was set in operation by the Methodists as their church located on Second North street, between Fourth and Fifth West. The teachers were Professor T. W. Lincoln, Miss M. H. Walters, and Miss Jennie Lincoln, with elocution taught by Mrs. Lincoln.

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In 1887 the Congregationalists erected at the corner of First West and First South the Procter Academy, in which was established one of the "New West Schools" designed for missionary work among

the Mormons. The school had four departments, the primary, intermediate grammar and academic, each under direction of a competent teacher. The academic course was so arranged that the student might elect studies that would enable him to pursue a business, an English, or a classical course, as he might choose. With the building of the Provo high school the functions of Procter Academy decreased, and the New West Education Commission, under whose control the school was operated, decided to close the school. The building was sold in 1923 to the B. P. O. Elks lodge.

First Band Organized 1856

The first Provo brass band was organized in 1856. Professor Ballo of Salt Lake City, an Italian musician of ability, was engaged to be the instructor. The membership consisted of John Watkins, James E. Daniels, Rufus Lewis, Henry Saunders, John Ballard, George Watkins, W. W. Allen, Thomas B. Clark, Thomas Burnet, Charles Simpkins, William D. Roberts, Joseph Nuttall, and Professor Ballo.

The band went to Salt Lake to play at the first Territorial fair.

FURNISH YOUR HOME

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"A series of lectures were being given at the time by various speakers, and the new teacher was invited to be one of the lecturers. He responded, speaking on various phases of education. He advocated less harshness in discipline, declared that lessons should be made attractive to the pupils, and urged that good manners and proper social conduct should be characteristic of the school room. These principles he put into effect in his own school. His brother Wilson held similar views and also engaged in school teaching. The two brothers did much to raise the social and cultural standards of the city.

School Opened—

"In the fall of 1863 Warren opened a graded school in Cluff's Hall, which had recently been built. He fitted up the school room with furniture made by himself. Here he taught two winters. After a lapse of four years, during which time he engaged in merchandising and went on a Latter-day Saint mission, he with his brother Wilson, in the fall of 1869, fitted up the Kinsey building on Center street for a graded school. They accepted no pupils below the third reader grade. Pupils came from all parts of the county and the building soon proved too small, whereupon they secured more adequate quarters in the Lewis building, located at the present site of the Farmers and Merchants bank, and owned in part by President Brigham Young.

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Linoleum ♦ Chairs ♦ Co

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During the winter the school was visited by Robert L. Campbell, Territorial Superintendent of Schools; George A. Smith, and other prominent friends in education. Through their influence the Dusenberry school was made the Timpanogos Branch of the Deseret University. The enrollment soon reached 300, and it became necessary to employ assistant teachers, among whom was T. B. Lewis, afterward Territorial Commissioner of Education. The Timpanogos Branch was in 1875 succeeded by the Brigham Young Academy.

New Ordinance—

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"Before 1890 tuition was charged for attendance at school. In the earlier schools teachers made their own selections, usually in farm products. Later the district made the collections and paid the teachers definite salaries.

"Agitation for free schools began in the '70's and continued until the passage of the free school law in 1890. As early as 1874, the matter was discussed in the "Provo Times." The enactment of the law greatly encouraged school attendance in Provo as in other districts.

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County Commission Has Origin With Old County Court Of 1850

The board of county commissioners, chief governing authority of Utah county, originated with the county court created by the provisional government of the State of Deseret in 1850. It consisted of a chief justice elected by a joint vote of the general assembly and two associate justices elected by the electorate, each to serve a term of four years.

According to a history compiled by the Utah Historical Records Survey, division of professional and service projects, WPA, the first meeting of the Utah county court was held on March 1, 1851. The court was composed of Aaron Johnson, chief justice, and William Miller and Joshua T. Willis, associate justices, they having been appointed in the fall of 1850.

Willis Reappointed—

On October 15, 1851, the legislature reappointed Joshua T. Willis as associate justice and appointed Gershun C. Case, chief justice. This group served until April 19, 1852, when they were succeeded by the county court established under the laws of the Territory of Utah.

The county court remained as the county administrative body when the provisional government was superseded by the territorial government. It was composed of a probate judge and three selectmen at that time. The probate judge was elected by the territorial legislature for a four-year term and the selectmen by the electorate of the county for a three-year term.

In 1874, legislation provided

Jonathan S. Page, Thomas J. McCullough.

1885-87—A. D. Holdaway, Jonathan S. Page, O. F. Hunter.

1888—A. D. Holdaway, Jonathan S. Page, Thomas Fowler.

1889-91—A. D. Holdaway, John Jones, Louis P. Lund.

1892-93—A. D. Holdaway, John Jones, Abel J. Evans.

1894-96—Henry T. Reynolds, James O. Bullock, J. S. Peery.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1896—H. T. Reynolds, J. O. Bullock, J. S. Peery.

1897-98—W. H. Winn, J. O. Bullock, J. S. Peery.

1898—J. O. Bullock, J. S. Peery, A. M. Davis.

1899-1900—A. M. Davis, Joseph T. McEwan, William B. Hughes.

1901-02—Stephen L. Chipman, George R. Hill, John H. Dixon.

1903-04 — John H. Dixon, George Webb, Joseph W. Dunn.

1905-8—John H. Dixon, A. B. Walker, Joseph W. Dunn.

1909-10—A. B. Walker, David T. Lewis, Charles H. Ward.

1910—John Walker, David T. Lewis, Charles H. Ward.

1911-12—David T. Lewis, C. H. Ward, J. H. Gardner.

1913-14—Charles H. Ward, Benjamin Isaac, B. N. Christensen.

1915-16 — Benjamin Isaac, James H. Gardner, J. F. Bringhurst.

1917-18—Hyrum F. Thomas, Joseph Reece, J. H. Gardner.

1919-20—Joseph Reece, H. F. Thomas, Richard D. Wadley.

1921-22—Joseph Reece, Jesse M. Harmon, James T. Gardner.

1922—Joseph Reece, Charles M. Wright, James T. Gardner.

1923-25—James T. Gardner.

Turner; R. T. and Mary Ann Thomas; Jabez, Amantha, and Jabez Jr. Nowland; George, Margaret, Mary and Jeanette Corey; James B., Eliza, Eliza Jr., George and Martha Porter; Thomas, Catherine, Isabelle and Mary Ann Orr; Gilbert, Hannah, Francis, Amos W., William, Albert and Caleb Haws; Walter and Caroline Barney; Thomas and Sarah Willis; Peter, Abram, Charles, Lucinda, Sarah, John and Catherine Cownover; James, Mary and Elisha Goff; Gersham C., Susan, John, Elizabeth and Melinda James; James P. Hiram; Jefferson, Joseph and John Hunt; Chauncey W., J. E. and Lewis A. West; Henry Rollins; George and Eliza Pick-up; Elijah E., Catherine and Sarah Holden.

This list, according to Jensen, was given by E. W. Tullidge in his "History of Provo," published in his QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, July, 1884. To this list John E. Booth in his "History of Provo Fourth Ward," MS. adds the following names of first settlers:

(Doc) John R. Stoddard; Shelburn Stoddard; James Mathias; — Strong; John Orr and family; Houghton and Alpheus Cownover; Henry Zabriskie; Hannah, Emma, Minerva, Clara and Lottie Carter; Jabez Blackburn and family; and Thomas Willis.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SINCE 1912

In the 90 years since the organization of a Provo city government in April, 1851, under a charter granted by the general assembly of the state of Deseret, approved February 6, 1851, approximately 400 men have served as mayors, aldermen, councilors and commissioners.

Under the original setup, the city council was composed of a mayor, four aldermen, and nine councilors.

Via legislative acts, passage of ordinances, or statute changes, changes in the number of aldermen and councilors were made from time to time, the offices of aldermen being entirely abolished about 1890.

By virtue of a law passed at the legislative session of 1911, the government of cities of the second class was vested in a mayor and two commissioners, to be known as a board of commissioners. Since 1912, therefore, Provo city has employed the commission form of government.

Following is the roll of mayors:

1851-2. Ellis Eames.
1853-4. Evan M. Green.
1855-6. Benjamin K. Bullock.
1857-8. Benjamin K. Bullock.
1859-60. Benjamin K. Bullock.

1861-2. Ebenezer Hanks and Andrew H. Scott, the latter appointed to succeed Mr. Hanks, resigned.

1863. Isaac Bullock and Benjamin K. Bullock, the latter appointed vice Isaac Bullock, resigned.

1864-5. William Miller.
1866-7. William Miller.
1868-9. Abraham O. Smoot.
1870-1. Abraham O. Smoot.
1872-3. Abraham O. Smoot.
1874-5. Abraham O. Smoot.
1876-7. Abraham O. Smoot.
1878-9. A. O. Smoot.
1880-81. A. O. Smoot.
1882-3. Wilson H. Dusenberry.
1884-5. Wilson H. Dusenberry.
1886-7. Wilson H. Dusenberry.
1888-9. Wilson H. Dusenberry.
1890-1. John E. Booth.

1892-3. Warren N. Dusenberry.

1894-5. Lafayette Holbrook.
1896-7. Lafayette Holbrook.
1898-9. S. S. Jones.
1900-1. Thomas N. Taylor.
1902-3. Thomas N. Taylor.
1904-5. William M. Roylance.
1906-7. Joseph H. Frisby.
1908-9. Charles F. Decker.
1910-11. William H. Ray.
1912-13. Charles F. Decker.
1914-15. Charles F. Decker.
1916-17. James E. Daniels.
1918-19. LeRoy Dixon.
1920-21. LeRoy Dixon.
1922-23. O. K. Hansen.
1924-25. O. K. Hansen.
1926-27. O. K. Hansen.
1928-29. Alma Van Wagenen.
1930-31. Jesse N. Ellertson.
1932-33. Jesse N. Ellertson.
1934-35. A. O. Smoot.
1936-27. Mark Anderson.
1938-39. Mark Anderson.
1940-41. Mark Anderson.

Names of Most Utah Known by Other

Do you know your city's population? The origin of its name?

Utah county, with a population of 57,382 people, has approximately 35 cities, towns and settlements.

These are listed herewith, together with available 1940 population figures (listed for precinct rather than township) and notes on origin and name.

The information, except for the census figures, is taken from the Inventory of the County Archives of Utah County, prepared by the Utah Historical Records Survey, division of professional and service projects, Works Progress Administration, under the sponsorship of the Utah State Historical Society and the co-sponsorship of the Utah county commission.

ALPINE (534) (Alpine City, 444) So named for its mountainous location. Formerly called Mountainville. Settled 1851.

AMERICAN FORK PRECINCT (3,906) (American Fork City, 3,333) Derived its name from American Fork Creek, which flows through the town, and which is thought to have been named in contradistinction to Spanish Fork Creek, although the name may have originated from the circumstance of gold rush emigrants encamping on the stream in 1849. For a period called McArthurville, for Duncan McArthur, early settler; and Lake City, for its proximity to Utah lake. Settled 1851.

BENJAMIN (674) Named for Benjamin F. Stewart, early settler. Settled 1860.

CASTLE A. A hot springs

FOUND VOID OF FICE

County Commission Has Origin With Old County Court Of 1850

The board of county commissioners, chief governing authority of Utah county, originated with the county court created by the provisional government of the State of Deseret in 1850. It consisted of a chief justice elected by a joint vote of the general assembly and two associate justices elected by the electorate, each to serve a term of four years.

According to a history compiled by the Utah Historical Records Survey, division of professional and service projects, WPA, the first meeting of the Utah county court was held on March 1, 1851. The court was composed of Aaron Johnson, chief justice, and William Miller and Joshua T. Willis, associate justices, they having been appointed in the fall of 1850.

Willis Reappointed—

On October 15, 1851, the legislature reappointed Joshua T. Willis as associate justice and appointed Gershun C. Case, chief justice. This group served until April 19, 1852, when they were succeeded by the county court established under the laws of the Territory of Utah.

The county court remained as the county administrative body when the provisional government was superseded by the territorial government. It was composed of a probate judge and three selectmen at that time. The probate judge was elected by the territorial legislature for a four-year term and the selectmen by the electorate of the county for a three-year term.

In 1874, legislation provided

Jonathan S. Page, Thomas J. McCullough.

1885-87—A. D. Holdaway, Jonathan S. Page, O. F. Hunter.

1888—A. D. Holdaway, Jonathan S. Page, Thomas Fowler.

1889-91—A. D. Holdaway, John Jones, Louis P. Lund.

1892-93—A. D. Holdaway, John Jones, Abel J. Evans.

1894-96—Henry T. Reynolds, James O. Bullock, J. S. Peery.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1896—H. T. Reynolds, J. O. Bullock, J. S. Peery.

1897-98—W. H. Winn, J. O. Bullock, J. S. Peery.

1898—J. O. Bullock, J. S. Peery, A. M. Davis.

1899-1900—A. M. Davis, Joseph T. McEwan, William B. Hughes.

1901-02—Stephen L. Chipman, George R. Hill, John H. Dixon.

1903-04 — John H. Dixon, George Webb, Joseph W. Dunn.

1905-8—John H. Dixon, A. B. Walker, Joseph W. Dunn.

1909-10—A. B. Walker, David T. Lewis, Charles H. Ward.

1910—John Walker, David T. Lewis, Charles H. Ward.

1911-12—David T. Lewis, C. H. Ward, J. H. Gardner.

1913-14—Charles H. Ward, Benjamin Isaac, B. N. Christensen.

1915-16 — Benjamin Isaac, James H. Gardner, J. F. Bringhurst.

1917-18—Hyrum F. Thomas, Joseph Reece, J. H. Gardner.

1919-20—Joseph Reece, H. F. Thomas, Richard D. Wadley.

1921-22—Joseph Reece, Jesse M. Harmon, James T. Gardner.

1922—Joseph Reece, Charles M. Wright, James T. Gardner.

1923-25—James T. Gardner,

Turner; R. T. and Mary Ann Thomas; Jabez, Amantha, and Jabez Jr. Nowland; George, Margaret, Mary and Jeanette Corey; James B., Eliza, Eliza Jr., George and Martha Porter; Thomas, Catherine, Isabelle and Mary Ann Orr; Gilbert, Hannah, Francis, Amos W., William, Albert and Caleb Haws; Walter and Caroline Barney; Thomas and Sarah Willis; Peter, Abram, Charles, Lucinda, Sarah, John and Catherine Cownover; James, Mary and Elisha Goff; Gersham C., Susan, John, Elizabeth and Melinda James; James P. Hiram; Jefferson, Joseph and John Hunt; Chauncey W., J. E. and Lewis A. West; Henry Rollins; George and Eliza Pickup; Elijah E., Catherine and Sarah Holden.

This list, according to Jensen, was given by E. W. Tullidge in his "History of Provo," published in his QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, July, 1884. To this list John E. Booth in his "History of Provo Fourth Ward," MS. adds the following names of first settlers:

(Doc) John R. Stoddard; Shelburn Stoddard; James Mathias; — Strong; John Orr and family; Houghton and Alpheus Cownover; Henry Zabriskie; Hannah, Emma, Minerva, Clara and Lottie Carter; Jabez Blackburn and family; and Thomas Willis.

COULD

With the inception of state government in Utah in 1896, the county court was succeeded by a board of county commissioners consisting of three members who were elected every two years. This structure was changed slightly in 1901 when the term of office of the commissioners' was changed to two four-year terms and one two-year term, alternating so as to keep an experienced commissioner in office at all times. The county clerk is clerk of the board of county commissioners.

The probate judges, the selectmen, and the county commissioners who have served during the history of the county are listed in order, as follows:

PROBATE JUDGES

Gershun C. Cashe, 1851; Preston Thomas, 1852; Isaac Higbee, 1852-55; Dominicus Carter, 1856-58; Silas Smith, 1859-60; A. Johnson, 1861-62; Z. Snow, 1863-65; G. W. Bean, 1866-67; John Taylor, 1868-69; George W. Bean, 1870-74; Warren N. Dusenberry, 1874-89; Joseph D. Jones, 1889-94; Warren N. Dusenberry, 1894-96.

SELECTMEN

1852-53 — Dominicus Carter, Alfred Bell, James McLean.
 1854-55 — Dominicus Carter, Henson Walker, Gilbert Haws.
 1856-58 — John H. Carter, Henson Walker, Gilbert Haws.
 1859 — John H. Carter, William Miller, Gilbert Haws.
 1860 — John H. Carter, William Miller, David Evans.
 1861 — A. H. Scott, William Miller, David Evans.
 1862 — A. H. Scott, O. Simons, David Evans.
 1863-67 — A. H. Scott, O. Simons, John Brown.
 1868-71 — Myron Tanner, O. Simons, Elijah Mayhew.
 1872-74 — Myron Tanner, Albert K. Thurber, Thomas J. McCullough.
 1875-82 — Myron Tanner, John S. Page, Thomas J. McCullough.
 1883-84 — A. D. Holdaway.

they having been appointed in the fall of 1850.

Willis Reappointed—

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In 1874, legislation provided for the election of the probate judge by the county electorate and the U. S. congress provided in 1887 that he should be appointed by the president of the United States. The term of office for selectmen in 1887 was changed to two years.

Change in 1896—
With the inception of state government in Utah in 1896, the county court was succeeded by a board of county commissioners consisting of three members who were elected every two years. This structure was changed slightly in 1901 when the term of office of the commissioners was changed to two four-year terms and one two-year term, alternating so as to keep an experienced commissioner in office at all times. The county clerk is clerk of the board of county commissioners.

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1901-02—Stephen L. Chipman, George R. Hill, John H. Dixon.

1903-04 — John H. Dixon, George Webb, Joseph W. Dunn. 1905-8—John H. Dixon, A. B. Walker, Joseph W. Dunn.

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1919-20—Joseph Reece, H. F. Thomas, Richard D. Wadley.

1921-22—Joseph Reece, Jesse M. Harmon, James T. Gardner.

1922—Joseph Reece, Charles M. Wright, James T. Gardner.

1923-25—James T. Gardner, Fred Matley, A. O. Smoot.

1925-26—James T. Gardner, Neil Dahle, A. O. Smoot.

1927-28A. O. Smoot, Neil Dahle, James W. Gillman.

1929-32—J. W. Gillman, A. O. Smoot, Charles H. White.

1933-34—Hilton H. Robertson, Charles H. White, J. W. Gillman.

1935-36—Hilton H. Robertson, J. W. Gillman, William J. Johnson.

1937-38—Sylvan W. Clark, Theron Hall, William J. Johnson.

1938-40—Sylvan W. Clark, Royal J. Murdock, William J. Johnson.

1941-42—R. J. Murdock, Sylvan W. Clark, William J. Johnson.

1941-42—R. J. Murdock, Sylvan W. Clark, William J. Johnson.

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Provo's First Families Listed

Names of the first settlers of Provo are listed by Jensen as follows:

John S. Isaac, Charlotte, Hannah Joseph, Emma, Minerva and Sophia Higbee; John D. Carter; George Day; John, Martha, Merrill, Thomas, Margaret, Wesley, Samuel, John, Luca A., and Joseph Wheeler; John, Julia A., John Jr., and Elizabeth Blackburn; Dimmick

up; Elijah E., Catherine and Sarah Holden.

This list, according to Jensen, was given by E. W. Tullidge in his "History of Provo," published in his QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, July, 1884. To this list John E. Booth in his "History of Provo Fourth Ward," MS. adds the following names of first settlers:

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the offices of aldermen being entirely abolished about 1890.

By virtue of a law passed at the legislative session of 1911, the government of cities of the second class was vested in a mayor and two commissioners, to be known as a board of commissioners. Since 1912, therefore, Provo city has employed the commission form of government.

Following is the roll of mayors:

1851-2. Ellis Eames.
1853-4. Evan M. Green.
1855-6. Benjamin K. Bullock.
1857-8. Benjamin K. Bullock.
1859-60. Benjamin K. Bullock.

1902-3. Thomas H. Ray.
1904-5. William M. Roylance.

1906-7. Joseph H. Frisby.
1908-9. Charles F. Decker.
1910-11. William H. Ray.
1912-13. Charles F. Decker.
1914-15. Charles F. Decker.
1916-17. James E. Daniels.
1918-19. LeRoy Dixon.
1920-21. LeRoy Dixon.
1922-23. O. K. Hansen.
1924-25. O. K. Hansen.
1926-27. O. K. Hansen.
1928-29. Alma Van Wagenen.
1930-31. Jesse N. Ellertson.
1932-33. Jesse N. Ellertson.
1934-35. A. O. Smoot.
1936-27. Mark Anderson.
1938-39. Mark Anderson.
1940-41. Mark Anderson.

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Folders
Folder Labels

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Typewriters
Adding Machines
Calculators
Staplers
Check Writers
Postal Scales

Leather Goods : Brief Cases
Zipper Cases : Key Cases
Bill Folds : Fountain Pens and
Pencils : Parker and Scheaffer
Desk Sets : Writing Sets